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# Call to Women

No. 5 ONE SHILLING MID-FEBRUARY 1963

*The monthly newsletter of the Liaison Committee for Women's Peace Groups, written for those women who, regardless of party political beliefs, are united in the conviction that they have a special responsibility for safeguarding their children, and society, from war.*

## poached egg politics

We listened to half the two-day defence debate in the House of Commons the other week, and it was a dismal experience. Hour after hour was spent wrangling over the dependence or independence of our wretched "deterrent". The Opposition had nothing more constructive to offer than the fact that it would prefer to rely on American than British rockets. But as Macmillan's Government also depends on American military support the whole debate boiled down to a petulant cock-fight about five Polaris submarines. One side said they were necessary in case our "supreme national interests" were threatened, and the other side said they weren't. The only sensible, indeed the only serious comment was made by Harold Davies, who told the House there was no reality about the debate, and that it was "playing tin soldiers all along the line". Good for him.

One day our M.P.s must wake out of their dreamworld on defence. Not once did anyone question the right of a British Government ever to sanction the use of hydrogen bombs on living people, for any purpose whatever. Not once did any M.P. take the question of disarmament seriously, or demand a reduction in our arms budget—which now totals more than 70 times the whole U.N. budget. It is not hard to guess why the country has less and less respect for leaders who don't bother to discuss the implications of their policies. How is it that the Mother of Parliaments has become such a silly old lady, without a fresh idea in her head? Having just seen them all in action it is tempting to recall what J. B. Priestley once wrote about muddled thinking. A person could, he said, assume he was a poached egg, and then build on this assumption a complex structure of logic. But no amount of logic could disguise the fact that false assumptions lead to false conclusions. And so it is with our M.P.s and defence. Their poached egg is the assumption that threatening opponents with extermination by nuclear assault is a legitimate and sane method of preserving "security". They then chatter away for hours on how best to spend our £1,750 million, and whether or not they can still count on their five little submarines in 1970. It is a very expensive and overdone poached egg indeed.

The women of America have already exposed to ridicule the poached egg patriotism of the Un-American Activities Committee, simply by standing up without fear and telling the truth. It is now up to the women of Britain to leave their shyness behind and demand that M.P.s create a foreign and defence policy fit for public support.

## salestalk!

Our sales have continued to go up but no expansion is fast enough if we are to reach a really wide public. Selling can be easier than you may think—some readers sell dozens. We can send you any number, from 5 to 500, and can now allow a discount of 20% if 100 or more copies are sold. This could help group funds.

*Cheques & postal orders payable to Editor, Call to Women.*
*Address : 7 Montagu Square, London, W.1. WEL 5388.*

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*from the*

## *Liaison Committee---*

One thing about knowing what is going on in the "peace" world is that one is never lacking stimulation and interest.

This month there has been a two day Christian conference at Elfinsward. The highlight to me was a brilliant address by Canon Carpenter. He gave profoundly theological reasons why it is impossible for Christians to acquiesce in nuclear weapons under any circumstances. If *only* the rest of the Church could become Christian! There has been a one day conference organized by the National Assembly of Women (very good and reported on p.3). The National Peace Council organized a conference on Non-alignment, which was attended by representatives of 40 societies and by 20 individual participants. It certainly created lively discussion. There has been a private showing of the Russian-made film of the Moscow Peace Congress in July, 1962. It showed Judith Cook addressing 6,000 delegates, and other people in our groups. I liked it very much. (Available from Plato Films, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.) We are beginning to make contact with the U.N. Association in London to see what they are proposing to do about I.C.Y. We have followed up the letter presented to the P.M. on the Jan. 1st demonstration. His secretary replied giving the facts about the West's proposals for a test ban. Three of us then went to the Russian Embassy to ask for their reaction. We shall discuss the next move, if any, at our next committee meeting. The visit to the Russian Embassy was very interesting, and we talked to their first secretary for two hours. He was surprisingly optimistic. The credit for this initiative must go to Women Against War and Women Against the Bomb. Some of us are meeting next week to find out where discussions and plans have got to regarding peace research, and we will let you know if anything emerges.

We have had two meetings of the Liaison Committee and are encouraged that all ten groups represented on the Committee are willing and anxious to take part in the preliminary preparations for I.C.Y. We are in close touch with Helen Tucker in Canada about plans for the visit of their travel team in June. I will let you know more about this next month as everything is under discussion at present.

Four suggestions: (1) The French may start testing later this month. We suggest letters of protest to the French Ambassador, or direct to the Government in Paris. We do feel that all letters written to M.P.s and officials are most useful, so don't stop writing. (2) If readers agree with the "editorial" on page 1, and would like a copy of this issue sent to their own M.P., let us know his name and we will send it to him. (3) We are hoping to expand sales of "Call to Women" by encouraging individuals and groups to take advantage of a 20% discount offered on all sales of 100 or more copies. This may help to offset some of your local expenses. However, we still value highly the help of those who sell any number—from one upwards! (4) We have agreed to circulate to subscribers an appeal for a new "peace" factory in Scotland. Some of you may wish to support this excellent and practical project.—**DOROTHY ALTON**

## CALENDAR

**February 22nd: Friday, 7 p.m., "Films for Peace", second showing: *Stars*, a German-Bulgarian war film and Cannes prize winner. Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1., 2/-, organized by the London and Middlesex Peace Committee of Society of Friends.**

**February 27th: Ash Wednesday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m., Chain of Prayer, St. Philip's Cathederal, Birmingham; arranged by Women for Peace and Christian Group of C.N.D. (116 Bunbury Road, Birmingham 31.)**

**March 6th: Wednesday, London Poster Parade, Mass Lobby of M.P.s, and private interview with women M.P.s (see details below).**

**March 9th: Saturday, in recognition of International Woman's Day, lecture by Professor Dickinson (Bristol Univ.) on "Disarmament and You". Details from National Assembly of Women, 36 Spencer Street, London, E.C.1.**

**March 21st: Evening lecture and discussion on Children's War-Toys; to be given by a psychiatrist and held in a private house; applications for invitations are welcomed early as space will be limited; "Women Against War", 21 Torrington Square, London, W.C.1.**

## MASS LOBBY

A decision was taken at our November 1st Conference that a mass lobby of M.P.s should take place on the first Wednesday of every month of each session of parliament. In order to brighten the advent of spring "*Voice of Women*", "*Women Against War*", "*Woman Against the Bomb*", "*E. Anglian Federation of Women for Peace*", "*National Assembly of Women*" and the *C.N.D. Women's Advisory Committee* have chosen the first Wednesday in March (March 6th) to hold a Poster Parade in London during the lunch-hour before the lobby. They are also asking women M.P.s to grant them an interview in a private room in the House during the afternoon. If no Test-Ban has been signed by March 6th, this will be our first demand. If this important step towards general disarmament has been taken, we will go on to ask for the abolition of nuclear missiles and bases in Britain, for there can be no let-up until we have achieved a totally disarmed world.

A special effort is being made on March 6th to fill Mr. Macmillan's postbag. Write to him and your M.P., telling them that we are NOT interested in megaton bombs and missiles; that WE'D NEVER MISS A MISSILE, but we *do* miss more government aid for the homeless, the unemployed, the schools and hospitals of Britain, which would be available if we cut our arms bill. Every woman, no matter how housebound, can do this. Can you also hold a poster parade to coincide with the one being held in London that day? A card to "Call to Women" telling them what you have done, would be warmly welcomed, and if you can come to London to join the poster parade and/or the Lobby, this would be best of all.

# The W.A.R.I. Experiment

It is more than a year since WARI was formed to try to answer an urgent plea from women for accurate information. The group restricts itself to matters of ionizing radiations as they impinge on our lives, whether from natural sources, from peaceful uses of nuclear energy or from its military uses. Its aim is to teach the non-scientist the everyday importance of this scientific development, to give facts simply and objectively, and, where possible, to answer specific queries. The group has grown from 12 to over 450 in the year, and the time has come to see if it is doing the right thing well enough.

The basic idea of teaching women enough of the background of the physics and biology of radiation, to enable an intelligent appraisal of the situation, has been achieved. Two or more courses of 6 or 10 lectures have been attended by small groups of women. These have made use of the information to form the basis of talks which they themselves give to interested groups. They use the information to read reports and statements on the subject with a critical and sometimes sceptical eye. Some of the talks have led to the setting up of study groups in such places as Tunbridge Wells, Ruislip, Battersea, Chelsea and Hampstead. The basic lectures are repeated on tape, and the group can take the discussion of a particular topic further through their own researches, or with the group leader, who may be a science teacher, local doctor or member of WARI who has studied the subject.

*What has WARI achieved?* The questions sent into the two brainstrusts in 1962 indicate that there is maybe excessive fear of radiation hazards in some fields. This is partly emotional, especially in women concerned with their children's welfare, and it is in part because the original reason for which many women joined the group was naturally related to fallout. It is hoped to accentuate the need for balance in the 1963 programme, without losing the sense of urgency over unecessary radiation exposure.

The group has not yet achieved an adequate, frequent and informative newsheet of the calibre which is needed. Such a newsheet needs the regular co-operation of scientists working in the field. An all-out effort is being made to involve scientists more actively in the work of the group. It is hoped to start lecture courses in areas outside London, such as Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, Leeds, and scientists are needed in all these areas to help the groups.

*1963 Study Groups.* The newsheet programme for the first part of 1963 is as follows: *March*—The peaceful uses of nuclear energy for power and industry. *May*—Strontium 90 and 89. Its physical, chemical and biological properties. Discussion of environmental and dietary contamination to date. *July*—Exposure to radiation in pregnancy and childhood. *September*—The advantages and hazards of radioactive isotopes in medical diagnosis and therapy. *October* (Tentative)—Radiation monitoring in the United Kingdom.

The programme is not a promise. It depends on WARI Study Groups considering the subjects and contributing either questions or answers to the relevant newsheet. It depends also on the co-operation of interested scientists to give the facts.

*Other Activities.* Monitoring of newspapers, radio and television broadcasts for misleading or inaccurate statements on radiation matters. Mrs. J. Slattery (13 Eton Villas, London, N.W.3.) is pleased to receive newspaper cuttings on radiation subjects either for information or if an answer is required.

*Forum on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, June 1963.* A panel of experts will discuss and argue on the relative advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy. The discussion will be open to the floor for questions. With the muddled thinking that there is on this subject at present, and the need for development of power resources in this country, this topic has become of vital importance to us all.

Finally, this note is a plea from the group's committee for constructive suggestions on how better to answer the need of women for scientific information in this field. Offers of active support from both scientists and non-scientists is our best indication that we are in part answering that need. **—PATRICIA J. LINDOP**

**As their contribution to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the WILPF British Section has undertaken to provide the first year's farm equipment for an Agricultural College and Short Course Centre to be built in Swaziland, the smallest of the three British Protectorates in southern Africa. The college will initially train 24 men per year in a two-year diploma course in general agriculture. The short course centre will train at least 300 adults per year, including women.**

**The cost of the whole scheme will be nearly a quarter of a million pounds. In the words of a senior official on the spot: "It will transform the country's agriculture in ten years." The farm equipment which the WILPF has promised to provide will cost £3,500—to be raised by 1964. Any financial support will be gratefully received.**

**WILPF, 29 Great James Street, London, W.C.1. Cheques payable to "WILPF—FFHC".**

## BOMBS OR HEALTH

In spite of the appalling weather conditions, over 60 delegates and visitors attended the conference on "Disarmament and the Social Services" called by the National Assembly of Women and held in London on January 27th. A doctor spoke about the way vital scientific research is held up for lack of funds, and another doctor working in public health (child care) told us of the needless suffering caused to any children by inadequate facilities. One young mother, married to an engineer who had left work on missiles for a less well paid job in another town, gave one a sense of pride in young working people. It was felt that only by working through political machinery could our economy be freed from huge arms expenditure and wasteful land speculation. The conference reaffirmed the aims of the NAW and also decided (a) to arrange a spectacular welcome for the 28 Canadian and American women arriving in June, and (b) to give all possible support to the International Co-operation Year proposed by the U.N. **—MONICA MILNER**

# A Wisp in London

## Ruth Gage Colby

Sometimes the Atlantic Alliance seems just a matter of Polaris submarines, hot dogs and platitudes, but there is more to it than that. More and more Americans are beginning to question the armour-plated policies of their Government, and Ruth Gage Colby is one of them. She is one of the WISPS (Women's International Strike for Peace), a rapidly growing body of women who recently exposed the Un-American Activities Committee to public ridicule. She was in London the other day and we managed to ask her something about her own career.

Quietly elegant, with an innocently youthful face and a gift for telling stories, Ruth looks as if she belongs to the Edwardian era of country-house parties and regattas at Henley. In fact she was born in Minnesota, in the Mid-West. Her gentle exterior conceals an unwavering dedication to the cause of peace, as her life testifies. Most of us can remember some event which marked our initiation in peace work. For Ruth it was a visit she paid to Vienna in 1919, newly married to a paediatrician and not long graduated with a social science degree. She was shocked by the hunger and misery left behind by the war, and vowed to do all she could to prevent the same thing happening again. She joined the Vienna branch of the newly formed W.I.L.P.F., before that movement had been heard of in the States.

Since 1945 Ruth has been closely associated with the activities of the United Nations, and particularly with the Children's Fund. She reports its work for newspapers and magazines and now lives within a few yards of the U.N. headquarters in New York, in a pent-house perched on top of a 20 storey block. Glad of WISP's good relations with Russian women, Ruth told us how she fell ill in Moscow recently, and of the magnificent care and attention she received from a "team" of doctors and nurses. She hopes international contacts between women can be greatly extended in the next year or two. As for British women and our peace movement she is generous in her praise, and reminded us that it was a recording of Bertrand Russell's warning about "a lifeless planet spinning in space" which sparked WISP into existence in 1961. She believes that Britain's present "footloose" position in world affairs gives scope for initiative in breaking the present deadlock. She particularly hopes we can reject the Polaris plan: "once these monsters move in the seven seas you can't control them".

Women, Ruth insists quietly, have a unique role to play in ridding mankind of war. She feels that they are less tied to the machinery of destruction created by fear —"that clammy hand from the past," as she puts it. She is an encouraging person and it was a pleasure to meet her.

# V.O.W.

During the last month we have watched the interesting spectacle of our Government telling us that we can easily afford to spend more millions on Polaris while saying that nothing could be spent to improve conditions during the great freeze. Government meanness on hospital services has become particularly apparent. On Sunday, January 27th, 18 London hospitals were closed to admission. In others patients were being sent out before they were fit in an attempt to provide beds for those seriously ill awaiting admission. Does this make us a great nation? Does this add to the prestige of the "free world"? Can we sensibly say we can afford Polaris?

I have mentioned the state of our hospitals particularly, but we are all well aware of the serious lacks in other fields: education, housing, etc. I feel that the time has come now when as well as pressing for disarmament we must concentrate more on what sort of society we would like and the things we want to see done and then start working for them. In this way we would attract many welfare organisations who would otherwise be shy of joining us on a purely "peace" issue.

VOW made a breakthrough last month by being featured in *She*. It would seem that the women's magazines are at last recognizing the fact that many women are anxious about the state of society, and that escapist drivel poured out week after week will not be effective for ever.

I would like to end on a personal note and ask forgiveness for delays in answering queries and sending information, as it will take me rather longer to recover from my recent trip to hospital than I had hoped!

**—JUDITH COOK**

## HELEN ALLEGRANZA 1929-1963

**The death of Helen Allegranza last month came as a bitter shock to her hundreds of friends. Since becoming one of the founder members of the Committee of 100, Helen had given herself unstintingly to work for the cause of peace and humanity in which she believed so fervently. Having found her special niche as Welfare Officer of the Committee, she coped with the dozens of people who needed help as a result of the demonstrations organised in 1961. Because of this she was arrested as one of the "Official Secrets Six", and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. One never visited her in prison without coming away filled with admiration for the spirit with which she was facing her ordeal.**

**Regarding her imprisonment as an opportunity to study the peace movement, she read practically all the standard works on non-violence. Soon after her release, Helen threw herself into her activities as Secretary of Schools for Non-Violence and as a member of the Committee of 100 and the Welfare Group, as well as taking a very active part in the Prison Reform Council. Her courage and consideration will remain an inspiration to us all, and her contribution to the peace movement will never be forgotten.**

**—SHEILA DEUTSCH**

# To and from Russia

## An artist's view . . .

To watch Russian people sweeping slowly and firmly across the road against the lights, while police blow whistles and bawl through megaphones, is a sight I am glad to have seen. No doubt the patient efforts of the police, and the new subways, will soon eliminate such things. Moscow belongs to the people, and they know it. In the best hotels you will often see a party up from the country entering the restaurant as if they owned it—which of course they do!

Then there is the sense of community, which they owe not only to their education, but also to the traditional commune. Of the Russian peasant the historian Hertzen wrote in 1851: —"It is only in relation to the commune and its members that the peasant recognizes that he has rights and duties. Outside the commune everything seems to him based on violence." Hertzen also said, "the man of the future in Russia is the peasant", and Khruschev is a peasant. It seems likely that he dislikes violence, judging both from his acts and his denunciation of Stalin's atrocities.

I have spent a good deal of time in Russia since 1956 and can speak the language. I have come to know and admire the people there and have met and made portrait-drawings of many talented men and women at the top of their professions, including the chairman of the Moscow Union of Writers and the poet Yevtushenko. There is much that we can learn from them. Take education for example. C. P. Snow, after a visit to Russia, said he had never before seen so many people concentrated on the things of the mind. Everywhere in the U.S.S.R. one finds people reading books—not studying football pools—and if you ask to see the book it is more often than not a classic.

Visiting Russia gives me all the joy that one finds in watching a brilliant child develop—sometimes leaping at truth, sometimes fumbling towards it, but always advancing. The Russians are a sturdy race and put first things first; the climate taught them that. Houses and flats are being built at a fantastic rate, and cost only about 4% of the occupier's income. I was once in a Moscow hospital for three weeks after an operation for appendicitis, and was interested to find that the woman who cleaned my room had one of the new flats in a nearby building. Trees and flowers are being planted everywhere so that in a few years Moscow will be a garden city. These people are far too busy with their plans for a happy future to waste time and manpower on wars of conquest. The danger is that we may give them reason to suppose that we in the West want to wreck their planned economy because its success would mean a re-examination of our own assumptions.

Of course even since Khruschev all is not sweetness and light. Few if any officials trust few if any foreigners, and they can be very exasperating and evasive. However what is sauce for the goose can be sauce for the gander. When Intourist told me my visa had expired, while I was in the middle of writing an article for a Russian magazine, I said I was busy and would not leave of my own accord. They said they would inform the police so I suggested they lock me up with my typewriter, but I was still there four months later! —**MAURICLE HUSSEY**

## FROM MOSCOW . . .

We recently received from Lydia Petrova, of Moscow, a criticism about our comments on the Cuban crisis. "It is very painful for us to read such things because they are absolutely wrong and most awfully unjust. Being a true champion of Peace, Freedom and Justice, our country has given help to the heroic Cuban people, who by heavy sacrifices and hardships won their freedom from foreign oppression, and are now building a new and happy life for themselves, at the same time defending with arms in their hands all they have won against the endeavours to drown New Cuba in blood. Yes, we did help our Cuban brothers but when the threat of thermo-nuclear war arose like a dark cloud over the world, it was our Government who showed wisdom and averted this danger."

There are just one or two things we would like to say in reply. First, regarding Cuba, we strongly oppose any American interference in the life of that country. We also believe that Cuba has every right to ask for help from Russia, China or any country it chooses. But we do not believe that nuclear weapons help anybody. They merely increase tension and fear. It was Mr. Khruschev who had the good sense to withdraw rockets from Cuba, but it was Mr. Khruschev who put them there in the first place. We believe that Russia could have served the cause of peace better by asking the United Nations to guarantee Cuba's security, thus using the power of world opinion rather than the power of nuclear rockets.

Finally, is any country today a "true champion of Peace, Freedom and Justice"? Nearly all countries *think* they are, including ours! We believe that as long as governments continue to spend wealth and intelligence on the military means to kill their opponents they will continue to expose themselves to the charge of saying one thing and doing another. We think that it is the duty of the peace movement to help bridge this age-old gap between thought and action. After all, the differences between East and West are nothing compared with the need for world peace and co-operation.

**ON WOMEN: by the writer, Pamela Hansford Johnson. Women school-teachers "far outnumber men". Three-quarters of the doctors and most health service workers are women. Thirty per cent of engineering students are women. "Russian women look very young for their age." "I think the Russian man does less work in the household than an American or Englishman." Shoes cost about the same as here, but "seamless nylons could be as much as £1 a pair". Natural childbirth methods are advocated by Moscow clinics. A working woman is entitled to three months off with full pay while having a baby. Women retire on a pension at 55. Middle-aged women are beginning to use make-up. "I would guess that in 15 years there will be very little difference in the appearance of the Russian woman, an American woman, and an English woman." (The Sunday Times. 3rd Feb. 1963).**

## That was the month...

**"For the time being at least there is little evidence to prove that the attempt to make sense of nuclear war, to use it as an instrument of national policy, has been sucessful." (The Times Washington correspondent. Feb. 4th 1963.)**

**"The truth is that it is not the methods of waging war that are immoral and inhumane, but war itself, because it can never be humanised or civilized," Air Marshal Sir Robert Saundby, in the "Observer", February 10th, 1963.**

**"What always helps recruitment is a good little war somewhere," Army Recruiting Officer, in the "Sunday Times", February 10th, 1963.**

**"Thank God that it is possible to believe that the future and fate of the world will depend not on bombs but on ideas and ideals."—Sir Hugh Foot. (The Observer, February 3rd, 1963.)**

# letters...

*"We have been keeping pretty busy: picketing and leafletting of Welfare Clinics twice a week . . . Weekly pram parades through Govan . . . leafletting also at churches after the Sunday service . . . bombarding the Press with letters . . . and writing and speaking to ministers and doctors.*

*We have had a breakthrough here in Govan with the medicos, and six doctors are displaying in their surgeries small posters headed by our symbol, asking women patients to join us and setting forward our aims . . . On the 9th of January, the new Polaris Depot Ship, U.S.S.* Hunley *arrived at the Holy Loch, Dunoon. Together with members of the Committee of 100, we formed an 'unwelcoming committee' for the new City-Killer, at Ardnadam Pier. The pier, incidentally, was swarming with American Security Police and members of the Argyllshire constabulary. Peacemakers must be very dangerous people indeed.*

*We organised an 'Anti-Polaris' march and Public Assembly. This is the first march and . . . assembly of its kind ever to be held in Govan and it proved most effective and successful. The public debate which took place after the march was rousing and lively, and I had my first experience of addressing the public from a soapbox. We enrolled a number of new members and received promises of support for the Committee of 100's 'Anti-Polaris Week' (11th-16th February) in which the Women Against the Bomb will be participating."*

**Agnes Morrison, 20 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, S.W.1.**

*"As a 'retired' journalist, I must write and congratulate you on "Call to Women" . . . your printing and layout are excellent. One can read it in trains and buses without becoming cross-eyed and the size is right for handbags and envelopes!"*

**Hilary W. Glidewell, Oldfield, Knutsford, Cheshire.**

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*"I deplored the statement 'Blood on Our Screens'. The U.N. is not a pacifist organization. It has inherited a situation in the Congo brought about by wrongdoers, among them the British Government. It cannot act in an ideal way but only work towards it. There are bound to be innocent victims. Had our government supported the U.N. from the first much bloodshed would have been avoided."*

**A. M. Armfield, Ty Newydd, Parc, Bala, Merioneth.**

*"I am now in correspondence with a Russian engineer and in her last letter she says that her friends envy her for having an English pen-friend, and asks that I collect some addresses of those who would like Russian correspondents . . . perhaps you could put a notice in Call to Women. The address is: Mrs. Bella Valentinova, Bryansk Bezhitsa Region, 24 Pochtovaya Str., Apt. 3, U.S.S.R. Her letters convey charm and intelligence and she writes formidably good English! We keep off political questions altogether and concentrate on aspects of the English and Russian ways of life."*

**Julia Birley, 6 Mount Adon Park, London, S.E.22.**

*The editors of the monthly magazine "Soviet Woman", which is published in ten different languages and goes to more than eighty countries, would like to establish contact with you . . . We would like to propose an exchange of our publications. What do you think of the idea? . . . We wish to take this opportunity of wishing you, dear colleagues, a most Happy New Year with good health, happiness and success galore.*

**Maria Ovsyannikova. Moscow.**
*(We think this is an excellent idea!*—**Ed.)**

*"The bulletins are excellent and are received with great enthusiasm by all to whom I introduce them."*

**Ruth Sampson, 3 Canynge Square, Bristol 8.**

*"It may interest you to know that the selling of these subscriptions has involved no difficulty at all, except the difficulty of finding the time to make the approach. Many of the women had no idea at all that any peace work was going on, and welcomed the chance to find out about it. I did not have one refusal. I hope other people are finding the same."*

**M. E. Bryant, 11 Hollytree Road, Woolton, Liverpool 25.**

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